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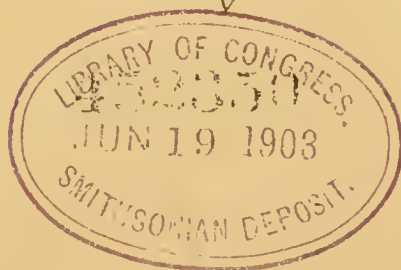
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COMMEMORATION OF THE
FOURTH CENTENARY
OF THE DISCOVERY
OF AMERICA

MADRID,

1892

U.S. Commission to the Madrid exposition, 1892.



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Commemoration of the Fourth Centenary OF THE Discovery of America.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FOR THE
COLUMBIAN HISTORICAL EXPOSITION
IN MADRID.

REAR ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, U. S. NAVY,
COMMISSIONER GENERAL.

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.
GEORGE BROWN GOODE, LL. D.
COMMISSIONERS.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
WASHINGTON CITY,
JUNE 1, 1892.

Circular of Announcement.

IN ACCORDANCE with an Act of Congress, approved May 13, 1892, the President has appointed a Commission to represent the United States at the Commemoration of the Fourth Centenary of the Discovery of America, to take place in Spain in the latter part of the present year.

The Spanish Government, in pursuance of the Royal Decree of January 9, 1891, has provided for a series of International celebrations, most prominent among which will be two historical Expositions to be held in Madrid simultaneously and in adjacent buildings—one the *Exposicion Historico-Americana*, the other the *Exposicion Historico-Europea*.

It is intended that the Historic-American Exposition shall illustrate the civilization of the New Continent in the Pre-Columbian, Columbian and Post-Columbian Periods, while in the Historic-European Exposition will be shown the civilization of Europe, and particularly of the Iberian Peninsula, at the time when the new world was discovered and colonized. It

is expected that, by the aid of these exhibitions, students and visitors may be enabled to understand the state of artistic and industrial civilization in Europe and America in this important epoch, and to realize the influence which the one may have exercised upon the other.

The period which the authorities in charge of the Historic-European Exposition desire especially to illustrate is that during which American history was most closely identified with that of Europe. This extends from 1492, when the Spanish caravels first reached the Antilles, to 1620, when the *Mayflower*, setting forth from a Dutch seaport, brought the English Puritans to New England.

“The Columbian epoch,” extending from the end of the fifteenth century through the first third of the seventeenth, includes most of the principal initial efforts for the exploration and colonization of the new continent by Europeans. By bringing together, in a retrospective exhibition, what remains to illustrate the arts and industries of Europe at this time, it is the desire of the Spanish authorities “to teach the people of to-day, what were the elements of civilization with which, on the side of the arts, Europe was then equipped for the task of educating a daughter, courageous and untamed, but beautiful and vigorous, who had risen from the bosom of the seas, and who, in the course of a very few centuries, was to be transformed from a daughter into a sister—a sister proud in aspiration and mighty in power.

The exhibits in this Historic-American Exposition will be divided into three great series : one to include American pre-historic remains, the first indication of the existence of man in caves, neolithic monuments, lacustrine dwellings, and the arms and utensils of this primitive age: the second to illustrate the characteristics of the American Aborigines just prior to the discovery, and the third, the period of discovery, of conquest, and of European influence, up to the middle of the seventeenth century.

It is proposed to have also a special group of objects, illus-

trating the voyages of Columbus and his companions, as well as previous efforts for the discovery of a new continent.

The Expositions will open on the 12th of September, and will continue until the 31st of December. They will be held in the new building erected for the national library and museums in the *Paseo de Recoletos*, and in the adjacent grounds and buildings of the *Parque de Madrid*.

There will be other celebrations in connection with the Expositions, beginning with a Congress (scientific, literary and artistic) to take place at Huelva, on the 2nd of August, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the departure of the vessels of Columbus from the port of Palos. This will be followed by a session of the Congress of Orientalists, which will take place in the Alcazar in Seville, continuing from the 1st to the 6th of October; and the Ninth Congress of Americanists, in the Convent of La Rábida, at Huelva, from the 7th to the 11th of October. On the 11th of October, there will be unveiled at La Rábida a monument to commemorate the discovery of America. It is announced that there will be other festivals and naval demonstrations at Huelva, at various times from the 3rd of August to the 3rd of November. During the progress of the Expositions at Madrid, there will be other congresses and special exhibitions.

The management of the Commemoration is vested in a Royal Commission, the President of which is the Prime Minister of Spain, His Excellency Don Antonio Cánovas del Castillo. The president of the committee for the Historic-American Exposition is the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Duke of Tetuán. The president of the committee for the reception of the Congress of Americanists is His Excellency Don Antonio Maria Fabié. Commissions have been organized in all of the Spanish-American Republics, by which very extensive exhibits will be secured, and special commissions have also been appointed by the Governors of the Spanish Provinces, and the Governors-General of the Antilles and the Phillippine Islands.

Special commissions have been formed in the large cities of

the United States, and the Government Commission is assured of the hearty sympathy and co-operation of these Committees.

The Commission invites the co-operation of persons having objects of any kind suitable for exhibition on this occasion. The collections will be returned in January. Objects intended for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago may, by a special arrangement, be forwarded direct from Madrid to Chicago, in ample time for installation.

It is especially desired that authors and publishers of books relating to the periods of discovery and conquest, and the colonial history of the several European settlements in America, shall exhibit them. The Commission and its staff will give special attention to the effective presentation of such publications.

Exhibits will be forwarded without charge to Madrid, and returned to the exhibitor free of expense, the Commission bearing the cost of transportation, and becoming responsible for the effective labeling and installation of the objects. All objects should be forwarded to Washington, if possible, before the first of July, addressed to THE MADRID COMMISSION, CARE OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON. The official classifications of the two Expositions are appended to this circular.

An international jury will examine the articles displayed, and award the prizes, which will consist of a first prize of honor, a gold medal, a silver medal, a brass medal, and an honorable mention, each medal being accompanied by a diploma.

All communications should be addressed to

THE MADRID COMMISSION,
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
WASHINGTON CITY.

REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF SPAIN TO THE QUEEN
REGENT, CONCERNING THE COMMEMORATION
OF THE FOURTH CENTURY OF THE DISCOVERY
OF AMERICA,

[TRANSLATION]

SEÑORA:

In deference to the glorious past of the country, your Majesty's previous Ministry submitted for Royal approval the two decrees of February 28, 1888, for an Exposition to commemorate, in a worthy manner, the Fourth Centenary of the discovery of America. In order to carry out these plans, inspired by sincere sentiments, with the efficacy and rapidity which such enterprises demand, we have clearly traced, and indeed gone over, in great part, the road by which the desired end will be reached. But in spite of the good will of all, and for reasons which it would be idle to investigate at the present time, almost three years have gone by without anything having been prepared or even considered.

Some very important rules have been adopted, notwithstanding, and are about to be put into execution by the zealous Commission appointed under the second of the aforementioned Royal Decrees. It will publish, without delay, scholarly volumes intended to illustrate minutely the history of the discovery and, in greater or lesser degree, cause the creation of works of art to contribute to the commemoration of that unparalleled exploit. But even though counting upon such efforts, and upon the special poetic award recently offered by the Royal Spanish Academy, and upon other interesting projects of private associations, there is still much to be done and the time is very short. In order to facilitate the carrying out of the work, the present decree is offered which, upon some points, alters the former provisions, but retains the essential bases and elaborates them.

It is well known that though Columbus tore away the veil which hid the New from the Old World, to our country belongs the honor. If the holy Christian religion illumines to-day the consciences of the human race from Cape Horn to the heart of Mexico it is due to the Spaniards. If Europeans enjoy the wealth of the rich American soil, they owe a debt of gratitude to the untiring labor and to the unyielding valor of our forefathers. For these reasons, though the event may be of international and cosmopolitan interest, it concerns above all the Spanish people on both hemispheres. So certain is this that foreign potentates repress the murmurings of their *amour propre*, and tacitly or expressedly accord to Spain the right to take the initiative in the commemoration of the event. And the peoples of the New World will admit, with greater reason even, that Spanish soil is like the fatherland of the Europeans in America, although they are not all descended from us, nor even speak our native tongue. But whilst we cannot refuse, without dishonor, to undertake the flattering task assigned us, it would, on the other hand, be presumptuous to try to compete with the gigantic national demonstration of pride and enthusiasm which have been displayed in other places than Spain. For many well known reasons we are unable, for the present, to enter into such costly rivalries.

The modesty of the people who have lost what once they held within their grasp, the destinies of the world, is suited to their dignity which might be compromised by vain ostentation.

This must have been the conviction of Your Majesty's former Ministry when it did not think, as others did, that the Fourth Centenary of the discovery of America should be celebrated in Madrid by an international Exposition. But what is now proposed goes still farther, and does not limit the Exposition simply to an industrial exhibit by the Hispano-Americans, who recently proved, in their sumptuous structures at the Paris Exhibition, their common and increasing prosperity. It is not obligatory, for this reason, that such a display should be made at the approaching Centenary. Fortunately, we of

the Peninsula and of America possess other elements which, together with those we may be able to borrow, for the purpose from foreigners, would be sufficient to form a basis for a demonstration appropriate to the occasion. No Hispano-American country can fail to possess, as does the Mother country, in museums, and in the hands of private individuals, pre-Columbian relics and those contemporaneous with the discovery which, brought together, would excite their common remembrances with no slight benefit both as to science and art. Hence the Government of your Majesty proposes to organize a simple exhibit of such articles, renouncing, for lack of sufficient means and time, any more arduous enterprise. From such an Exposition might be gathered abundant fruits for the study of Archæology, Anthropology, and above all of History, if, in view of the wishes of Spain and still more of the occasion which inspires them, other nations should concur, as there are many such possessing full collections of the desired objects.

The Commission constituted in February, 1888, had begun to discuss another sort of Exposition, and the present Ministry has hastened to put it into execution. The plan is to collect the greatest number possible of the specimens of Iberian productions anterior to the discovery of America, from the time when the new nations of the Peninsula were being formed until, when triumphant within themselves, they sought and found vast territories beyond the seas in which to extend their power. By this means it will not only be possible but easy to compare the respective conditions of culture of conquered and conquerers at the time when they came together, without discriminating among the latter, between Spaniards and Portuguese, although at present they belong to separate and independent States. The fame of incomparable discoverers belongs to us in common, and Spain has always included Portugal in its present plans. No one is ignorant that the cathedrals, churches, museums and private galleries of the nobility of the Peninsula contain precious works of Iberian art collected during the long period referred to, and, perhaps, for the greater part

unknown. It may be hoped, therefore, that this second Exposition, combined with the first, will redound to the credit of both.

Meanwhile, it is an important fact and the present Ministry does not forget that these two enterprises are not restricted by their official character, but will rather stimulate the zeal of private individuals, in general, and that of their several and independent centers of action. Any one who wishes to do so may bring to the common treasury his intelligence and abilities with all the enthusiasm and freedom he possesses. But it cannot be denied that it is necessary that between the private individuals and the officials there should be established sufficient union as to render each other effectual assistance, and avoid, at least, disturbing each other in their respective efforts, so that the free actions of each may not degenerate into anarchy. And in fact it must be stated that this is not the least of the means, in virtue of which, the Ministry now proposes to Your Majesty to appoint a Committee of Direction which shall concentrate, assist, and lend organic force to all the elements offered to the enterprise.

As a matter of course Your Majesty's Ministry will still have the supreme control, because of its greater powers and its national character; but this will not interfere with any private efforts which coincide with the endeavors to obtain a good result.

The Expositions alluded to and many of the larger entertainments will, of course, take place in Madrid; but the Ministry also desires that the assistance of the Committee of Direction, as well as that of the existing Commission, should be extended to the provinces and cities desiring it, and above all to such as possess the clearest titles as prominent actors in the Centenary celebration. Granada, Santa Fé, Valladolid, Barcelona, Sevilla and certain places in Huelva, all of which are doubtless included in the number, will to the best of their respective abilities join with Madrid in this laudable and patriotic manifestation. But it is impossible not to recognize that Huelva, with

its never-to-be-forgotten though modest monastery of Santa Maria de la Rábida, and its neighboring coast, rather than port, of Palos de Moguer, where Columbus found asylum, resources and men to second and accompany him, and from which sailed the ships that first reached the New World, deserves on the part of the Government particular attention. It has been arranged that that place and that arm of the sea will be traversed, during the first days of the Centenary celebration, by the members of the Congress of Americanists who will celebrate in Huelva their ninth anniversary.

On the other hand, the Committee appointed under the second of the decrees of 1888, so frequently cited, had already thought of commencing operations in those famous places on the occasion of the Centenary. It is now the part of the Government to see that those intentions are extended and fulfilled. And when all the foregoing shall have been well considered, it will be clearly seen that there remains so much to be done to carry out the intentions of the former and of the present Ministry, that assiduous and active work will be needed so as to combine all the elements into a useful and complete entirety. This is the object to be attained by the Committee of Direction which, in virtue of this decree, is to be appointed. In particular the Ministers, who form an important part of the Committee, from henceforward have no time to lose, knowing that, of necessity, they will have a most difficult and complicated part to perform. In these special duties the whole Ministry will assist, whenever necessary, without extravagant expectations but without discouragement, should Your Majesty give your approval to the accompanying project of the Royal Decree.

MADRID, *January 9, 1891.*

SEÑORA:

A. L. R. P. DE V. M.,

ANTONIO CÁNOVAS DEL CASTILLO.

DECREE OF THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN CONCERNING THE COMMEMORATION OF THE FOURTH CENTURY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Atendiendo á las razones que Me ha expuesto el Presidente del Consejo de Ministros ;

En nombre de Mi Augusto Hijo el REY D. Alfonso XIII, y como REINA Regente del Reino,

Vengo en decretar lo siguiente :

ARTICULO 1.º La Comisión nombrada por el segundo de los Reales decretos de 28 de Febrero de 1888, con ocasión de los festejos acordados por el Gobierno para conmemorar él cuarto Centenario del descubrimiento del Nuevo Mundo, y de la cual forman parte las más altas representaciones del Estado, continuará funcionando como hasta aquí, y poniendo por obra las resoluciones que haya adoptado ya, ó que en lo sucesivo adopte.

ART. 2.º Habrá, por soparado, en adelante, una Junta directiva del Centenario, compuesta de los tres individuos del Gobierno que más eficazmente puedan intervenir en su celebración, de varios miembros de la Comisión referida, y de las personas que se designarán después, la cual ha de atender, en primer término, á la ejecución de los proyectos que dieron especial materia al primero de los decretos antes citados, ejecución encargada entonces á los Ministros de Estado, Guerra y Ultramar. Al propio tiempo servirá de vínculo esta Junta entre el Gobierno en su conjunto, la Comisión ya existente, y cuantas Corporaciones ó Sociedades coadyuven voluntariamente al mayor lustre del Centenario.

ART. 3.º La Exposición de objetos americanos de que trata el art. 2.º del referido primer decreto, no se extenderá ya á aquellos que en la actualidad caracterizan la cultura de los pueblos de América, ni á otros ningunos de la misma región que sean de posterior fecha á la mitad del siglo xvi. Limitaráse, por tanto, ahora á presentar de la manera más completa que sea posible, según preceptuaba la primera parte de dicho art.

2.º, el estado en que se hallaban por los días del descubrimiento, y de las principales conquistas europeas, los pobladores de América, agrupando al efecto cuantos objetos concurren á dar idea del origen y progreso de su relativa cultura.

ART. 4.º Todo lo demás dispuesto por virtud del artículo que lleva este mismo número en el primer decreto mencionado permanece en su vigor, con exclusión de la misión marítima que el anterior artículo prevenía.

ART. 5.º Juntamente con la Exposición definida en el tercer artículo de este decreto, se celebrará otra, en Madrid también, la cual ha de comprender las manifestaciones todas del trabajo y la cultura peninsular, desde principios de la restauración visigoda hasta la segunda mitad del siglo xvi.

ART. 6.º El Gobierno adoptará por sí, y desde luego, cuantas disposiciones sean necesarias para que una y otra Exposición cuenten con edificios públicos capaces y bajo todos conceptos apropiados al caso.

ART. 7.º Habiéndose asimismo de celebrar el próximo Congreso de Americanistas en España, el Gobierno de S. M., á quien ha quedado confiada la designación de cuiday y de edificio, acuerda que tenga aquél lugar en la provincia de Huelva y su monasterio de Santa María de la Rábida, inmediato á Palos de Moguer.

ART. 8.º De conformidad con la precedente resolución, el Gobierno tomará sin demora también las medidas indispensables para la consolidación, restauración, apropiación y embellecimiento posible del antecitado monasterio y sus alrededores, haciendo por igual manera más accesible el embarcadero de Palos, á fin de facilitar las visitas que ha de atraer la conmemoración del grande acontecimiento en aquellos sitios comenzado.

ART. 9.º La Junta directiva, como la Comisión establecida tiempo hace, tendrá por Presidente al del Consejo de Ministros, y su Vicepresidente será asimismo miembro de la última.

ART. 10. Formarán parte de esta Junta los Ministros de Estado, Fomento y Ultramar, directamente obligados á ejecutar sus acuerdos, el Alcalde de Madrid y los dos Secretarios de la Comisión varias veces citada, sin contar otros miembros de ella que por distinto conceptos sean llamados. Serán particular-

mente invitados á compartir los trabajos de la Junta el Ministro Plenipotenciario de Portugal y uno de las Repúblicas hispano-americanas. De igual modo se invitará á los Presidentes de la Unión Ibero-americana, desde su fundación, á los que actualmente lo sean del Ateneo Científico, Literario y Artístico de Madrid, del Fomento de las Artes, de la Cámara de Comercio, del Círculo de la Unión Mercantil y el de la Sociedad de Escritores y Artistas. Con idéntico derecho que los demás tomarán asimismo parte en las deliberaciones de dicha Junta, cuando lo soliciten, los Alcaldes de Granada, Valladolid, Barcelona y Huelva, y el Presidente de la Sociedad Colombina Onubense. Cuando no asuma su representación correspondiente cualquiera de las personas antecitadas, podrá hacer sus veces la que legítimamente le sustituya en sus funciones.

ART. 11. El Gobierno agregará á esta Junta en lo sucesivo á los representantes autorizados de cualesquiera otras Corporaciones que contribuyan á las fiestas del Centenario.

ART. 12. Tendrá la Junta dos Secretarios y dos Vicesecretarios, escogidos fuera de las mencionadas categorías, pero con voz y voto como los demás.

ART. 13. La Junta directiva se dividirá en cuatro Secciones : una que el Ministro de Estado presidirá, y ha de tener á su cargo las necesarias gestiones para que de América y Europa se remita á Madrid el mayor número posible de los objetos que requiere la Exposición de Arqueología y de Historia americana, así como todo lo concerniente á su organización ; otra, de que será Presidente el Ministro de Fomento, que, á la preparación de los lugares y edificios públicos consagrados á Exposiciones y festejos, reunirá el especial encargo de estimular y disponer la Exposición del trabajo peninsular, durante las épocas ya determinadas ; otra que, bajo la presidencia del Ministro de Ultramar, entenderá en todo lo referente al Congreso de Americanistas en Huelva y a los festejos oficiales que en aquella provincia se celebren, preparando y ordenando además el transporte á la Península de los objetos que de América se destinen á las Exposiciones ; otra, por último, cuya presidencia desempeñará el Vicepresidente de la Junta directiva, y que ha de tomar á su cargo cuanto tenga relación con las Corporaciones

no oficiales que bajo cualquier forma tomen voluntaria parte en la conmemoración del Centenario.

ART. 14. Los dos Secretarios y los dos Vicesecretarios se repartirán entre estas cuatro Secciones. Se distribuirán asimismo los Vocales de la Junta directiva con la proporción posible entre las dichas Secciones, procurando que a cada una pertenezcan los que representan elementos más congruentes á su especial encargo.

ART. 15. A cada Sección corresponde el nombramiento de Delegado general y Delegados especiales que hayan de estar al frente de las Exposiciones acordadas y de los demás actos y festejos que para la conmemoración del Centenario dispongan.

ART. 16. Las reuniones de la Junta directiva como la de la Comisión existente, se convocarán por su presidencia común, la cual deberá acordarlas siempre que los Presidentes de Secciones lo demanden.

ART. 17. Las fiestas de Huelva podrán dar principio el 3 de Agosto de 1892, al amanecer, y dilatarse hasta el 3 de Noviembre del mismo año. Las Exposiciones y festejos de Madrid empezaran con iluminación de los edificios públicos y de los de los particulares que lo tengan a bien en la noche del 11 al 12 de Septiembre del año citado.

ART. 18. La nueva Junta directiva, así como sus Secciones, disfrutaran en sus comunicaciones oficiales la franquicia postal y telegráfica que, tratándose de un servicio público, corresponde.

ART. 19. A la propia Junta queda especialmente sometida la reglamentación general de las Exposiciones y de los festejos combinados, y desde luego ira preparandola para su oportuna publicación.

ART. 20. Queda derogado el primero de los decretos de 28 de Febrero de 1888, en cuanto se oponga á las presentes disposiciones. También se entendera modificado el segundo, si en algo se opone á ellas.

Dado en Palacio á nueve de Enero de mil ochocientos noventa y uno.

MARÍA CRISTINA.

El Presidente del Consejo de Ministros,
ANTONIO CÁNOVAS DEL CASTILLO,

ACT OF CONGRESS PROVIDING FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE COMMEMORATION OF THE FOURTH CENTURY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

[PUBLIC—No. 62.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely:

COLUMBIAN HISTORICAL EXPOSITION AT MADRID: For the expense of representation of the United States at the Columbian Historical Exposition to be held in Madrid in eighteen hundred and ninety-two in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction and in the discretion of the Secretary of State; and the President is hereby authorized to appoint a commissioner-general and two assistant commissioners, who may, in his discretion, be selected from the active or retired list of the Army or Navy, and shall serve without other compensation than that to which they are now entitled by law, to represent the United States at said exposition; that it shall be the duty of such commissioners to select from the archives of the United States, from the National Museum, and from the various Executive Departments of the Government such pictures, books, papers, documents, and other articles as may relate to the discovery and early settlement of America and the aboriginal inhabitants thereof; and they shall be authorized to secure the loan of similar articles from other museums and private collections, and arrange, classify, and install them as the exhibit of the United States at the said exposition; that the President is authorized to cause the detail of officers from the active or retired list of the Army and Navy, to serve without compensation other than that to which they are now entitled by law, as assistants to said commissioners; and the said commissioners shall be authorized to employ such clerical and other assistance as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

CLASSIFICATION
FOR THE
HISTORIC-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.
MADRID, 1892.

I. PRE-COLUMBIAN PERIOD.

FIRST GROUP.

Caverns.

Models, reproductions, plans, drawings, etc., of ancient American caves which may show indications of having served as habitations of Man.

Monuments, etc.

Models, reproductions, plans, drawings, etc., of the pre-historic monuments of America, from the menhir, to the dolmens, tumuli and other megalithic monuments.

Lake-dwellers.

Models, reproductions, etc., of remains of lacustrine dwellings.

[The representations of pre-historic monuments should be accompanied by the objects, found in or near them, or by reproductions.]

Pre-historic Arts, etc.—Paleolithic and neolithic periods.

Arms and instruments of stone.

Instruments of horn and bone.

Ceramics.

Adornments and utensils of bone, ivory, marble, wood, stone or any other substance.

Objects carved or engraved with stone instruments.

Stone hammers and mortars.

Fossils or bones of animals which serve to verify archæological discoveries.

Copper and bronze objects.

Objects belonging to other sciences, such as Geology and Paleontology, which may serve to throw light upon the so-called pre-historic age of America.

SECOND GROUP.

HISTORIC TIMES.

Monuments of Architecture.—Models or reproductions of ancient American buildings military, civic, religious, funereal, etc. Remains of walls, busts, capitals, architraves, friezes, cornices, etc. Polychromatic architecture. Architectonic monuments restored, in models or in drawings and plans.

Monuments of Sculpture.—Statues, pieces or fragments of the same, busts, reliefs, etc., including intaglio work.

Monuments of Painting.—Paintings of all kinds.

Monuments of Engraving.—Incised designs of all kinds.

THIRD GROUP.

INDUSTRIAL AND FINE ARTS.

Dress.—Costumes and parts and accessories. Adornments.

Weapons and Arms.—Offensive and defensive weapons, of wood, copper, bronze, and iron.

Gold and Silver Work.—Gold and silver articles, necklaces, earrings, etc.

Carving.—Objects of bone, ivory, etc.

Ceramics.—Objects of clay of all kinds. Glass.

Copper and Bronze Work.—Copper and Bronze objects of all kinds.

Iron Work.—Iron work of all kinds.

Woven Goods.—Woven tissues and the textile products used in their manufacture.

Stone and Marble Work.—All kinds of objects made of stone.

Industrial and Artistic Materials.—Instruments, machinery, manufactures, and everything relating to the production of industrial or artistic articles. Means of locomotion by land, river or sea.

FOURTH GROUP.

LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.

Epigraphy.—Ancient inscriptions on different materials.

Paleography.—Documents, manuscripts, etc.

Cartography.—Plans, charts, diagrams, and everything relating thereto.

FIFTH GROUP.

APPENDIX TO THE FIRST SECTION.

Naval Architecture, etc.—Remains or models of vessels, objects, utensils, etc., used in voyages toward America previous to the Columbian period, classified according to antiquity.

II. COLUMBIAN AND POST-COLUMBIAN PERIOD.

SIXTH GROUP.

Nautical Adjuncts to the Discovery of Columbus.—Caravels, models and reproductions or drawings of the same, parts, rigging, etc.

Astrolabes and mathematical and nautical instruments which may have been used in the vessels of discovery. Sailing charts and maps.

SEVENTH GROUP.

Columbus Relics.—Objects which might have belonged to Columbus.

EIGHTH GROUP.

FINE ARTS.

Monuments of Architecture in post-columbian architecture, the product of American art as well as that of the Spanish or other European nations.

Monuments of Sculpture in America, of the post-columbian period, the product of American, Spanish or European art.

Monuments of Painting of all kinds, American or European.

• *Monuments of Engraving* of all kinds, American or European.

NINTH GROUP.

Industrial and artistic productions of this historic period either of purely American art or of Spanish and European art, if the fruits thereof were realized in America, dividing this group into Dress, Armor, etc.

TENTH GROUP.

American Numismatics.—Coins, paper money and postage stamps, from earliest times down to 1892.

ELEVENTH GROUP.

Scientific and literary productions.—Charts, plans, and works of all kinds, in manuscript as well as printed, prepared since the discovery to the middle of the XVII Century, or relating to the period of discovery, exploration, conquest and colonization, American, Spanish, or belonging to other European nations.

 III. APPENDIX.

TWELFTH GROUP.

American Ethnography.—Portraits, photographs, models, dress, etc., belonging to the ancient American races still in existence; manikins, with the dress, arms, etc.; models of habitations, etc.

In this group *American Craniography* will form a special division.

CLASSIFICATION
FOR THE
HISTORIC-EUROPEAN EXPOSITION.
MADRID, 1892.

I. FINE ARTS.

FIRST GROUP.

Sculpture.—Statues, figures and reliefs in metal, stone, wood or marble.

Medals, medallions and seals. Cameos and glyphs.

Painting.—Diptyches, triptyches, and other paintings upon wood, canvas, parchment or copper.

Miniatures, codexes, and parchments. Drawings with pencil or pen. Mosaics, inlaid, or incrustated work.

Engraving.—Engravings and etchings.

II. INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

SECOND GROUP.

Fine Metal Work and Jewelry.—Reliquaries. chalices, tablets, paxes, shrines, etc.

Crosses.

Halos and coronas.

Censers, candelabras, candlesticks and lamps.

Crosiers, clasps, amulets and crosses for the neck.

Fine metal work, repoussé, filigree, niellos and enamels.

Jewels and jewelry.

Enamels.

Objects of rock, crystal and precious stone.

Hilts of batons, swords and poniards.

Tobacco boxes, etc.

Rings, brooches, etc.

THIRD GROUP.

Metal work.—Figures, ornaments, etc., of iron work.

Figures, ornaments, etc., of bronze, copper or other metals, chiseled, repoussé or moulded.

FOURTH GROUP.

Panoply.—Defensive arms, armor, cuirasses, helmets and pieces of armor, shields, targets, bucklers, etc.

Offensive arms, as swords, daggers, poniards, knives, maces, lances, halberds, partizans, pikes, javelins, arrows, cross-bows, arquebuses, muskets, fire-locks, pistols, pistolets, culverins, etc.

Banners, flags and other insignia.

FIFTH GROUP.

Apparel.—Mitres and sacerdotal vestments.

Masks and jewels, male and female gala dresses.

Badges and stars.

Watches, fans and lace.

Toilet utensils and needlework.

SIXTH GROUP.

Tapestry.—Altar ornaments, banners and traveling cloaks.

Woven cloths embroidered or painted.

SEVENTH GROUP.

Furniture.—Chests of metal, marble and wood.

Boxes, buffets, chests, secretaries, etc.

EIGHTH GROUP.

Ceramics and Glassware.—Earthenware, porcelain, terra cotta, glass, etc.

NINTH GROUP.

Artistic and Industrial Implements.

Musical instruments.

Instruments belonging to the arts and sciences.

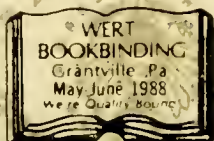
Bookbindings.

Coaches, litters, sledges and other vehicles.



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